

"A charming woman," I've heard it said
By other women as light as she ;
But all in vain I puzzle my head
To find what virtue the charm may be ;
Her face is lovely, it pretty enough,
And her form is quite as good as the best—
Where Nature has given the rest,
And a clever milliner all the stuff.
Intelligent ! Yes, is a certain way
With the feminine gift of ready speech ;
And knows all that what she says may say
Whenever the theme transcends her reach ;
But turns the topic on topics to wear,
From all that she says to the next she wears—
Hats, basques or bonnets " will make you stare
To see how fluent the lady can be.
Her laugh is hardly a thing to please ;
For an honest laugh she never starts
From a gleesome mood, like a sudden breeze,
And here is purely a matter of art.
A musical note, it is true, it is true,
What Nature designed to lie beneath
The finer music ; but 'twould make you stare
If that is rained, to show the teeth ?
To her seat in church—a good half mile—
When the day is fine she is sure to go,
Arrived, of course, in the latest mode,
La mode de Paris has got to show.
And she puts her hands on the velvet pail
(Can have been made in the time of sin ?)
And thinks how her prayer-books the pail
Must harmonize with her milky skin.
And what shall we say of one who walks
In fields of flowers to choose the best seeds ;
Reads authors of whom she never talks,
And talks of authors she never reads ;
She's a good deal of a puzzle to me, I've heard it said,
By other women as light as she ;
To find whether the charm may be.

Near the little German village of Niedmühl lived a man whose name was Herrschroff. His wife, Ursula, worked with her husband to till their small strip of garden land, and took care of the cottage home and the children. There were three children, a happy family yet sometimes the father seemed troubled; and when Ursula would ask him why he sat so silent and sad by the fireside, he would reply:

"It is about the children I am thinking."

But Ursula knew that the children had good punpernickel and sauerkraut and potatoes and now and then a bit of meat; their clothes were warm and clean, and their wooden-soled shoes such as other peasant children had. Ursula was 10 years older than her husband, Ulrich was 10 years old. Already he could take the vegetables to market in his dog-cart, and no boy in the parish school was as bright as he.

What, then, could trouble the heart of the father?

his blouse. It was not often that messages from the great, bustling world came to the peaceful cottage, and wife and child looked curiously around the table while Hermann broke the seal.

"It is from Hans Schaefer, who went to seek his fortune in America," he said.

The letter was slowly read aloud. It told of prosperity in the New World, and promised help for Hermann and Ursula to Illinois to make a home as he had done.

Ursula laughed at the thought.

"Ach, nein!" she exclaimed, "we shall stay in the Fatherland. Are we not quite comfortable and happy now?"

Then she turned to the two little girls off to one side and told them a story of a naughty child who stuck her finger in an unbailed Christmas cake and could not pull it out again!

We were dreaming. And so, indeed, he was. He was dreaming of a land where men were free, where freedom was more than a fact than a theory; where the bondage of caste was broken; where his [Ulrich, who loved his books, might become a teacher, and his [Graham might live a broader life than their simple-hearted mother had ever dreamed of. After two days the dotting father told his boy the dream.

"My child, I have a long way to go before I am able to decide—now it is done. The mother and I must go to America. As soon as we find work and get a bit of a home and gold enough thou shalt bring the little sisters to us over the seas. American men are rich and powerful, and the dear old will glory for thee!"

was well-nigh broken at the thought of leaving her children, her home and native land. Yet soon she, too, began to be eager to verify the promises of the New World, and between families and friends the decisive moment was written. Their simple preparations were soon made. February came and brought the parting day. Ulrich, Elsie and Gretchen were to remain with their Aunt Katrina.

"It shall not be long, my children," said the father, with quivering lips, as he lifted his hand to his forehead.

"No, no; it shall not be long," sobbed poor Ursula, with tears pouring down her cheeks. "It shall be before the Christmas-time, for we will work day and night and save every groschen to send you."

swiftly by. At first the language and customs seemed very hard to understand, but day by day, with unflagging industry, the father and mother toiled and studied. Hans Schafer, true to his promise, had found work for his friends with a gardener, where Hermann's strength and skill and Ursula's faithfulness soon won the confidence and regard of their employer.

One day Mr. Martin came upon the pleasant-faced German woman bending over a bed of lettuce, with one hand busily pulling up the weeds, with the other brushing them from her eyes. She was talk-

She began to tell her story, half in broken English, half in the mother-tongue, but with an artless pathos more eloquent than words.

"Hermann makes toys by night," she added, "and I knit stockings and shawls to sell to the Germans in Milwaukee. But the children will not be here for the Christmas festival! The money comes too slowly, though Hermann drinks no more a glass of beer, but puts the money in the box for the children."

chairs for the German toys, and they brought a larger price than in the home markets. Soon they were settled in a middle little home of four rooms, and by the middle of the year the father had made up the father sent the tickets and money for the children's long journey.

If you could only have seen the glad faces, if you could only have heard the glad voices, if you could only have seen the glad eyes, you would know then surely that the hearts of German children are just as eager and loving as those of American children.

Aunt Katrina's home would be very lonely without the little folks here, said, and how the little folks got their money. But there was the letter for the Captain and money for warm clothing and tickets to bring them all the way to Germany.

his sisters wrote the father. The boy grew manly and strong in spirit as with glowing eyes he read those words.

So Aunt Katrina gave the three children into the care of the genial German Captain. Then she took the Bible and the new Testament to carry all the way. On the fly-leaf were written the names and ages of the children, where they came from and where they wished to go—for Aunt Katrina was a sensible woman—and these words: "Whoever shall give to one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

And now came the long, long voyage of sixteen days. Passengers and crew were kind to the Captain and his friends. Many a happy hour they passed on deck, watching the waves and listening to the songs of the sailors. Sometimes the odd little

A Bird's Song.

—Jean Ingelow.

"Feathers and moss and a wisp of hay."
—Jean Ingelow.

A blue-bird sang to his listening mate:
"Feathers and moss and a wisp of hay;
We'll gather them early and gather them late;
With green leaves and cut grass and a wisp of hay;
We'll build our nest and we will not wait;
Till the spring is o'er and the summer passes;
They worked and builded through golden May;
"Feathers and moss and a wisp of hay;
We'll gather and thread them in and out
With green leaves and cut grass and a wisp of hay;
Told of their joy, as they flew about,
"We'll weave them into a nest so bitter,
And work while 'tis called to-day."
The eggs were laid and the blue-bird sung:
"Feathers and moss and a wisp of hay;
We'll gather them early and gather them late;
High in the tree, with the green leaves and
The moss and ewe, and the whole woods rung
The song of the bird, and the song of the river,
Carried the song o'er the fields away.
A young maid heard it with listening eyes:
"Faint and far, but I have made it mine;
I'll serve the dear Master 'neath golden skies,
Nor wait for the storms of grief to gather,
Bright bird, but I have made it mine;
I'll follow your teaching, for O, I'd
Be found with the meek than gay."

[illegible]

Notwithstanding, however, the apparent impossibility of approaching near enough to the hare to shoot it, there is in reality a very simple way to accomplish it. This plan is practiced by the natives, who no doubt have learned it after many a hungry failure. It consists in walking in a circle around the animal, gradually narrowing the circle until within the proper distance. Simple as this plan is, it is so effective that, with care, the hunter may get within fifty yards of the hare, which seems completely bewildered by this circular course.

ad his brads comrades might never have had to hold, had it not been for their terrible ignorance of a matter of no more importance than this of how to shoot polar bears. When they left the shore, the cannets, they took with them only rifles, thinking, no doubt, that they would rely on only such large game as bears, reindeer and wolves.

In fact, however, such large animals were very scarce, while ptarmigan, grouse, geese, were plentiful, and would have supplied food in abundance to the whole bear band had there been shotguns with which to shoot them. As it was, the hunters brought down but a few of the birds, and even those were of comparative plenty, the brave fellows—[St. Nicholas.]

The day we stopped at the Hot Springs, I met a young Helena, in Montana. When I went into the store, I was surprised to find a little cinnamon bear, six weeks old, lying on the sofa. Next to my little sister, who was about the same age, beside him, and the bear curled up close to her and went to sleep. Before I could get to the bear, he got out from under his sister Bruin eat his supper, a large pan of bread and milk was placed before him. He put his forepaws into the pan, drew them at the pieces of bread and ate them. Then he lapped the milk. For a while he sat up and looked all over the house and grounds. He soon went back to his food and molasses were kept, and helped himself so freely that he had to be secured with a chain. Not long ago Bruin slipped his chain from the pole to which he was attached and climbed a tree. The chain was brought on board, and he was put up in mid-air. The proprietor of the Hot Springs heard his cries. Hastening out he

deal of trouble the bear was taken down, and was glad to find himself once on solid ground. During the summer he often called to interview "his dearship." After a look at his liking for sweets he made it a point to take candy with us. He seemed to know us, and to watch for our coming. Standing erect, he would walk around us, hugging us with his forepaws. Then he sniffed at each pocket, to find where the sweets were hidden. Sometimes he showed his savage nature for a moment, and snarled if he promised treat was withheld. When the cold weather came Bruin hid away in a hole for his winter sleep. He did not show himself again until the warm days of spring.—(Our Little Ones.)

could be an interesting and not altogether unprofitable study for some one with nothing better to do than to go to the country concerning the acquirement of land in this country by foreigners. We do not mean in farms, but in principalities. A large amount of English capital has of late years been drawn to investment in vast tracts of land in the American and South American Republics for speculative and agricultural purposes. Agents there are who make a business of reflecting such purchases. We have heard recently of a tract in Florida whose owners have put up some two hundred miles of wire fence for the purpose of enclosing it within bounds. This is very well, and may stand as a sure indication of the way in which the future of the country is regarded by English capitalists, but it must, if it continues, rapidly enmesh on the lands which are open to homesteaders. The nation thus has a large body of land for sale, but not one large one.—[The Continent.]

Windsor's

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.

SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches
and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE
Sold by all Druggists and
Dealers. Directions in 12
languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Russia solve has wonderful healing
power. It cures all wounds, cuts, burns,
02 19/05/1905

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. JESSE
ANDERSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at
all times. 06-15

HARRISON
Fire Extinguisher

First Premium Mechanics' Institute, 1883.

D. S. BROWN & Co., General Agents for Pacific
Coast, No. 36 California street, San Francisco.
Agents for the State of California, 101
No. 36 California street, San Francisco.
W. B. ANDREWS, Postmaster and Agent
for Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, Dealer in
General Merchandise.

Elk Grove, Sacramento county (Cal.).
02 19/05/1905

D. S. BROWN & Co.,
Gentlemen—Please send me another 6-gallon
Extinguisher. I received one last week, but
on occasion to use the one I bought of you a short
time ago. I caught the hotel adjoining my store
on fire. I was unable to get it out. I was
on the explosion of a lamp, and the building, being
filled with cloth and paper, it soon took fire.
I ran to the room, and in less than two minutes after
seeing the Extinguisher to work the fire was out.
I am glad this one arrives. I will send the one
I own and have it replenished. Also, please inform
me if I cannot draw off the fluid remaining in the
tank and save it for future use, or shall I send it as
is? Yours, etc. (Signed.) J. W. ANDREWS.
dlis:ThisIsuketv

WOUNDS, FATE, tude," says Mr. SELEY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with Scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in Eclatose, Ulcers, and Mottled Sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alternative.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH OF THE NOSE
HEADACHE
HAY FEVER
BRUISES
WOUNDS
PRICKS
ITCHING
ELLY BROS. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Effectually cleanses the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It always inflames and protects the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

Applied with the Finger.
 25 Thousands on the Pacific Slope testify to its priceless value.

NOT A LIQUID OR SALVE

50 CENTS, by mail or at druggists. ELY
TOBACCO CO., ALBANY, N. Y.
- 69-125 AVENUE
HARRISONVILLE, Shelby County, Ky.

I am a practicing physician, residing perma-
nently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resi-
dent of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted
with the merits of FLEMING'S *Penicilline*, of Pitts-
burgh, prepared by Dr. A. at some more leisure
time I will send you the result of an experiment
made with one child, in expelling worms of 20
inches.

L. CARTER, M. D.

New York:

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of
one year, four years old, being troubled with worms, I
succeeded in curing it, by the use of FLEMING'S
Penicilline, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pitts-
burgh, Pa, which I administered; and the result
was, it promptly expelled several large round
worms in bunches and strings; many had the ap-

best medicines I ever used.
 MRS. ANNE JEWISON, 38 Ninth street.
 Mrs. Quigley, No. 182 Essex street, New York,
 writes us that she had a child which had been un-
 well for better than two months; she procured a
 bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and ad-
 ministered it. The child passed a large quantity of
 worms.

THE ONLY GENUINE.

McLane's Vermifuge,

Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge,

PREPARED BY

LEWING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOE LUTHELS

As an invigorant,
 Hostile to
 Bitters has received
 the most positive
 endorsement.

CELEBRATED


 ped for most rank
 in strong stand-
 proprietary rem-
 edies. Its prop-
 erty as an altera-
 tive in the treat-
 ment of disor-
 dered condi-
 tions of the
 stomach, liver
 and bowels,
 and a preventive
 of malarial dis-
 eases are no less re-
 cognized.
 For sale by drug-
 gists and dealers,
 to whom apply for
 Satter's Almanac for
 1884.

Stomach and Intestines
 Jyl-JyTuThSaWe

Brain Prostration. Overworked Brains.
 Brain worry kills many thousands every year.
 School children and others have nervous
 headaches, and their overworked brains be-
 come prostrated, and they cannot repair and
 recover, unless...

**"I SUFFER FROM HEADACHE & ALL KINDS OF
AND WILL CURE NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS
AND DYSPEPSIA."**

Dr. C. H. Benson
FAC SIMILE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX.
NO. 17-118 LAMAR ST.

Symptoms and Cure:
The symptoms are: Moisture,
hyperperalation, itching, red-
ness, increased heat, scratching,
very distressing, particularly at
night, excruciating pain, the blood
was crawling in and about the
rectum; the private parts are
sometimes affected, it is allowed
to continue, very serious results
may follow.

MILKENT™ is a pleasant, pure
cure. Also for Tetter, Itch,
Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erys-
sipelas, Boils, etc., Blockage
of scalp, crusty Skin Diseases,
Scaly, scurfy Skin for 60 cents;
sent by Mail for \$2.00; a box
of 12 boxes for \$19.00. SWANSON'S

ALL those who from indigestion, overwork, unimproved, low spirits, physical drain, and other causes, are unable to perform life's duties properly, can be cured and made perfect again, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, *The Medical and Weekly* says: "The best plan of treating **Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, Sex Weakness, and all the MARKS OF OLD AGE**. Even hopeless cases cured of certain degeneration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, efficient, pleasant. Send for treatise. Immediately supplied by **DR. J. C. HALL, REMEDY CO.,** 110 N. 3rd St., New York.

SUND AND DANCE SHOES, BOXING GLOVES.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to any fellow-sufferer. Address, J. H. GREYES, 43 Chatham street, New York y12-1yTuThs

SAMUEL JELLY,
No. 422 J street, between Fourth and Fifth.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

**ELEGANT STOCK OF
HOLIDAY NOVELTIES!**

dS-2p1m

HOSIERY!
FOR LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.

BUTTER FLOUSE.
LISLE THREAD HOSE!
MERINO HOSE, CASHMERE HOSE, WOOLEN HOSE, COTTON HOSE,
22¹/₂ To match all the New Shades in Dress Goods, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. **W**

50 DOZEN SILK HANDKERCHIEFS!
IN FANCY COLORS; EMBROIDERED, HEMSTITCHED AND PLAIN.
22¹/₂ Prices guaranteed 25 Per Cent. Lower than any other House. **W**

BUTTER PATTERNS. FASHION PAPER FREE.
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES sent on application. Orders filled promptly and honestly.

Corner Eighth and J streets. : : : : Sacramento.
o17-2ntf&wtf

NEW LOT.

FARMS

FOR SALE

CADWALADER & PARSONS,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
Corner Third and J streets.
AGENTS
UNION INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Fire and Marine.
EDW. CADWALADER, Notary Public, Commis-
sioner of Deeds and Conveyancer. jyl-2ptf

SWEETSER & ALSIP,
Real Estate Agents:
IMPROVED RANCH of 65 Acres of
rich bottom land near the city. Good
dwelling, a Barn and Out-house; 10
Acres in Hops; 20 in Pears and
Plums. This is a rare chance, as it
produces a fine crop every year.

We have subdivided a Fine Tract of
Land into 20, 40, 70 and 100 Acres,
which we will sell on easy terms;
only four miles from the city. Also,

REAL ESTATE
And Insurance Agents,
NO. 1007 FOURTH STREET.
FOR RENT AND OTHER COLLECTIONS MADE
at 25c per 100. JOS. WISEMAN, Notary Public.

COUNTRY PROPERTY
—
RANCHES,
FARMS
—FOR—
Rents, Sales, Leases, Etc.

1,444 Acres of Land, fronting on the Sacramento River, in Shasta County. The bottom land is suited to Grain; also, a part of the upland; also, a part is excellent for stock.

— — — — —

A Ranch of 1,280 Acres in Yolo County: will be improved. Will be sold at a bar gain. Excellent stock Range.

— — — — —

Fruit Ranch in Placer County, with 4,000 Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees (3,000 bearing); 1,500 Tokay and Muscat Grapes; Good House, Barn, etc.

— — — — — ALSO — — — — —

Other Lands, in Tracts from 10 to 55,000 Acres.

— — — — —

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL,
— — — — —
W. P. COLEMAN,
REAL ESTATE SALESMAN,
No. 325 J Street, Sacramento.
TO LET.
DWELLINGS

Two-story Brick, O Street, between Eighth and Ninth (9 rooms), with good stable and large yard	\$15 00
Two-story Frame, Third and F Streets (6 rooms), with stable and large yard	15 00
Two-story Frame, southwest corner Eleventh and F Streets (6 rooms)	14 00
Two-story Frame, southeast corner K and Twenty-second Streets (6 rooms)	15 00
One and a-half-story Frame, Eighth Street, between F and G (6 rooms)	15 00

Apply to

SWEETSER & ALSIP,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

No. 1015 Fourth street,

BETWEEN J AND K. SACRAMENTO.

01-3pt

1853. **DALE & CO.** 1853.

and S (5 rooms) 15 00
One-story Frame, Fourteenth street, between E and F (5 rooms) 12 00
One-story Frame, O street, between Seventh and Eighth streets 10 00
Several Small Houses, at \$5 to \$10 per month 75

A. Leonard & Son

No. 1012 Fourth Street, Sacramento.

1017

SACRAMENTO BANK.

THE SACRAMENTO BANK HAVING RE-
duced its surplus by loans on real estate, is
now receiving deposits again.

\$5 Money to loan upon improved real estate at
the lowest market rate.

jr20-2p ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CHRISTMAS
STOCK
HAS ARRIVED, AND IS COMPLETE.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
AT 30 YEARS.
1883. DALE & CO. 1853.
n26-3p1m
DEWEY & CO

SOLICITORS
252. MARKET. ST. S. F.
ELEVATOR. 12. FRONT. ST. S. F.
n2-3jrd

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,
No. 212 J Street, ————— Sacramento.
OFFICE HOURS: 12 to 4, afternoon, ————— 1y30-5pm
to 8, evening, —————

The Inventors' Institute
No. 30 and 32 FIRST STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THEY ARE MADE FROM THE MOST DELICATELY
flavored and HIGHEST-QUALITY GOLD
LEAF, grown in Virginia, and are absolutely
WITHOUT ADULTERATION OR DYEING.
Each Package Weighs 100 Grs. 38¢
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS '63

ALLEN & CENTER, Manufacturers,
RICHMOND, VA.

HALE, TIVERS & CO
Agents for Sacramento, n8-12cm

MRS. E. M. WIEDMANN,
(Successor to J. M. Wiedmann),
Wholesale Candy Manufacturer,
—AND DEALER IN—
ALL KINDS OF NUTS.
Sole Proprietor of the Celebrated SUGAR OF LEMON.

H. T. HOLMES, President.
M. T. HOLMES MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE
 and Retail Dealers in Alaska and Santa Cruz
 Lime, Cement, Plaster, Marble Dust, Chumney and
 Sundry Building Materials.
 Lime furnished in carload lots to outside trade.
 Orders are respectfully solicited.

512 AND 515 1st ST., SACRAMENTO.
 e19-3p11

418 J STREET—SACRAMENTO.
 Branch House, 419 K Street. s1-3p11m
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
 HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, 11
 K Street, bet. 5th and 6th
 opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO
 LET. Pianos sold on installments jeb-2p11m

EMBROIDERY STAMPING
 Done at No. 1124 F Street.
 25¢ Stamping on Plush and Velvet a Specialty. e12
 d11-3p11m

TREAT THE HUMAN MACHINE GENTLY.

NEITHER CONSTIPATION, COLIC, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY OR OTHER BOWEL COMPLAINTS CAN BE CURED BY ABUSING THE DELICATE MACHINERY OF THE SYSTEM WITH FURIOUS PURGATIVES. THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDY, PARTICULARLY AT THIS SEASON, IS A TEASPOONFUL OF **TARRANT'S SULTZER APERIENT**, TAKEN IN A GLASS OF WATER, WHICH WILL GENTLY RELIEVE, WHILE TONING AND HEALING THE IRRITATED DIGESTIVE.

mls-lyToTh&w1y

A circular logo with a thick black border. Inside the circle, the words "GRAND" and "CHARTER" are at the top, "OAK" is in the center, and "S" and "S" are at the bottom. Radiating lines emanate from the center of the circle.

RANGES
 VERY EASILY MANAGED,
 ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
 AND GUARANTEED TO
 Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.
 BUY
A CHARTER OAK
 MADE ONLY BY
 Excelsior Man'g Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
SHEET IRON**
—AND—
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
—
SOLD BY
L. L. Lewis & Co.
SACRAMENTO.
15-17-19 Third St. & Co.

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS,
AND POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by
FORREST W. B. BULLER, D.V.M., New York and
Turkmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers,
and Ship Companies, and by Traders, Dealers,
and Menageries, and others handling stock,
in all parts of the world.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual, (30 pp) is
sent free by mail on receipt of price, or enclosed
check, to
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.
139 Fulton Street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
Humphreys' Vital Weakness and Prostration
Cure. This Compound is the best work-
ing

SPECIFIC NO. 28
 ASHES IN THE YEARS.
 far remedy known. Price \$2 per vial, or 5 vials and
 100 drops of the medicine for \$10.00. Sent by
 express of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co.
 41 Madison St., New York, N. Y.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR
 HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S
 OWN CO. of England. The edge and body is
 as THIN and FLEXIBLE as SEVER to BARE
 STEEL. THE GUARDING and hardly ever setting,
 it glides over the face like a piece of velvet, making
 shaving quite a luxury. IT IS CREATING A
 REVOLUTION in the world. First-class and
 perfect, who pronounce it PERFECTION. Two dollars
 in buffalo hair is more delicate in finish, stronger
 in the quality, must bear on the record the
 name of NATHAN SPOONER, 614 City Place, New
 York, N. Y. The name of the place and of the
 where they are obtained. TRUSTED. Sent by
 mail, 10 cents extra, or C. O. D.

THE NEW YORK MANUFACTURING, having en-
 larged their factory, are now making PEARL and
 DRYING CARVES, KNIVES, TABLE and FORKETS
 and all kinds of CUTLERY and other articles of
 the same quality as their marvelously wonderful
 razor.

ST. JAMES

BEFORE.

DR. DYES

AFTER.

ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT, and other Electric Appliances. We will send on Thirty Days Trial, to MEN, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS VITALITY, and those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from AGENCIES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, YOUTH and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free.

VOLTAIC BELT Co., MARSHALL, MICH.

ds1yWskwly

DR. CHESTER'S ELECTRIC BELT

MEN ONLY

DR. CHESTER'S ELECTRIC BELT, or "Representative," is made expressly for the cure of discharges of the prostatic vesicles. What every doctor of the prostatic vesicles agrees, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELASTICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no increase about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and the results have been perfect. Wasting from impotence, impotence, lack of vigor, sterility—in fact, any trouble of these organs is cured. Do not imagine that it is electric, it is a device to cure all life from head to toe. This is for the ONE exception. For details give us full information, address CHESTER'S ELECTRIC BELT CO., 406 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

NEURALGIC

Neurotic Nervous

Nerve Generative Organs, are all permeated with radiations from the Food, the great histological remedy. \$1 pkgs. 100-185-200-250-300-350-400-450-500-550-600-650-700-750-800-850-900-950-1000-1050-1100-1150-1200-1250-1300-1350-1400-1450-1500-1550-1600-1650-1700-1750-1800-1850-1900-1950-2000-2050-2100-2150-2200-2250-2300-2350-2400-2450-2500-2550-2600-2650-2700-2750-2800-2850-2900-2950-3000-3050-3100-3150-3200-3250-3300-3350-3400-3450-3500-3550-3600-3650-3700-3750-3800-3850-3900-3950-4000-4050-4100-4150-4200-4250-4300-4350-4400-4450-4500-4550-4600-4650-4700-4750-4800-4850-4900-4950-5000-5050-5100-5150-5200-5250-5300-5350-5400-5450-5500-5550-5600-5650-5700-5750-5800-5850-5900-5950-6000-6050-6100-6150-6200-6250-6300-6350-6400-6450-6500-6550-6600-6650-6700-6750-6800-6850-6900-6950-7000-7050-7100-7150-7200-7250-7300-7350-7400-7450-7500-7550-7600-7650-7700-7750-7800-7850-7900-7950-8000-8050-8100-8150-8200-8250-8300-8350-8400-8450-8500-8550-8600-8650-8700-8750-8800-8850-8900-8950-9000-9050-9100-9150-9200-9250-9300-9350-9400-9450-9500-9550-9600-9650-9700-9750-9800-9850-9900-9950-10000-10050-10100-10150-10200-10250-10300-10350-10400-10450-10500-10550-10600-10650-10700-10750-10800-10850-10900-10950-11000-11050-11100-11150-11200-11250-11300-11350-11400-11450-11500-11550-11600-11650-11700-11750-11800-11850-11900-11950-12000-12050-12100-12150-12200-12250-12300-12350-12400-12450-12500-12550-12600-12650-12700-12750-12800-12850-12900-12950-13000-13050-13100-13150-13200-13250-13300-13350-13400-13450-13500-13550-13600-13650-13700-13750-13800-13850-13900-13950-14000-14050-14100-14150-14200-14250-14300-14350-14400-14450-14500-14550-14600-14650-14700-14750-14800-14850-14900-14950-15000-15050-15100-15150-15200-15250-15300-15350-15400-15450-15500-15550-15600-15650-15700-15750-15800-15850-15900-15950-16000-16050-16100-16150-16200-16250-16300-16350-16400-16450-16500-16550-16600-16650-16700-16750-16800-16850-16900-16950-17000-17050-17100-17150-17200-17250-17300-17350-17400-17450-17500-17550-17600-17650-17700-17750-17800-17850-17900-17950-18000-18050-18100-18150-18200-18250-18300-18350-18400-18450-18500-18550-18600-18650-18700-18750-18800-18850-18900-18950-19000-19050-19100-19150-19200-19250-19300-19350-19400-19450-19500-19550-19600-19650-19700-19750-19800-19850-19900-19950-20000-20050-20100-20150-20200-20250-20300-20350-20400-20450-20500-20550-20600-20650-20700-20750-20800-20850-20900-20950-21000-21050-21100-21150-21200-21250-21300-21350-21400-21450-21500-21550-21600-21650-21700-21750-21800-21850-21900-21950-22000-22050-22100-22150-22200-22250-22300-22350-22400-22450-22500-22550-22600-22650-22700-22750-22800-22850-22900-22950-23000-23050-23100-23150-23200-23250-23300-23350-23400-23450-23500-23550-23600-23650-23700-23750-23800-23850-23900-23950-24000-24050-24100-24150-24200-24250-24300-24350-24400-24450-24500-24550-24600-24650-24700-24750-24800-24850-24900-24950-25000-25050-25100-25150-25200-25250-25300-25350-25400-25450-25500-25550-25600-25650-25700-25750-25800-25850-25900-25950-26000-26050-26100-26150-26200-26250-26300-26350-26400-26450-26500-26550-26600-26650-26700-26750-26800-26850-26900-26950-27000-27050-27100-27150-27200-27250-27300-27350-27400-27450-27500-27550-27600-27650-27700-27750-27800-27850-27900-27950-28000-28050-28100-28150-28200-28250-28300-28350-28400-28450-28500-28550-28600-28650-28700-28750-28800-28850-28900-28950-29000-29050-29100-29150-29200-29250-29300-29350-29400-29450-29500-29550-29600-29650-29700-29750-29800-29850-29900-29950-30000-30050-30100-30150-30200-30250-30300-30350-30400-30450-30500-30550-30600-30650-30700-30750-30800-30850-30900-30950-31000-31050-31100-31150-31200-31250-31300-31350-31400-31450-31500-31550-31600-31650-31700-31750-31800-31850-31900-31950-32000-32050-32100-32150-32200-32250-32300-32350-32400-32450-32500-32550-32600-32650-32700-32750-32800-32850-32900-32950-33000-33050-33100-33150-33200-33250-33300-33350-33400-33450-33500-33550-33600-33650-33700-33750-33800-33850-33900-33950-34000-34050-34100-34150-34200-34250-34300-34350-34400-34450-34500-34550-34600-34650-34700-34750-34800-34850-34900-34950-35000-35050-35100-35150-35200-35250-35300-35350-35400-35450-35500-35550-35600-35650-35700-357

IS THE PURE EXTRACT FROM THE DRUG from which all the harmful properties are removed and the medical ones retained. No headache, costiveness or sickness of the stomach attend its use. Price, **50 CENTS.** All druggists. m1-lyTuThS

Crossman's Specific Mixture

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, \$1 a bottle. m10-lyWS

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 124 for 4s of 1897, 114 for 4s, 101 for 5s; sterling, 84 1/2; 85; 101 for 3s, 100 for 4s; silver bars, 117 1/2.

Silver in London, 64 1/2; consols, 101 1/2; 101 1/2; 5 per cent, United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127 1/2; 4s, 117 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 59 1/2 cents.

There was only a moderate business in mining stocks at San Francisco yesterday morning, and for the most part prices were without change. The most strength was shown in the Alta group, which advanced from 5c to 25c. Ophir sold up to \$10 25, a gain of 25c.

Levi James was executed for murder Thursday at San Francisco Court-house, Indian Territory.

The members of the Salvation Army have been discharged from arrest in New Haven, Conn.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has prohibited the Nationalist demonstration announced to be held in Dublin on the 18th.

The death of Henry Martin, the French historian, is announced.

The German Crown Prince has arrived at Barcelona, Spain.

Further details of the great storm in England are received.

A fire at Soquel, Santa Cruz county, Thursday night, caused a loss of \$10,000.

At Bismarck, North Dakota, Thursday evening, South Kelly shot James H. Richardson.

The British Parliament has been prorogued until February 5th.

Connecticut is overrun with tramps.

A rich gold field is reported near Soledad, Canada. Governor Balfour says Arthur is the strongest man the Republicans could nominate for President.

Two old men were killed by a train at Columbia, S. C., Thursday.

In resuming arrest at St. Charles, La., Thomas Cole wounded an officer and was himself killed.

During the recent gales two steamers were wrecked on the coast of Holland.

Enoch Brown (colored) was hanged at Halifax, N. C., yesterday, for the murder of his wife.

At Shelby, N. C., yesterday, Bart Ellis (colored) was executed for murder.

In a riot near Newburg, Pa., between Irish and negro laborers, several persons were seriously injured.

Clarence Vincent shot Mrs. Henry Williams in San Francisco yesterday, and then killed himself.

General Hancock is to be given a grand reception at the Pavilion in San Francisco next Thursday.

Richard Wignam committed suicide in San Francisco yesterday.

Collins, convicted of the murder of William F. Cummings, was yesterday sentenced at Nevada City to be hanged February 1st.

Frank James has been taken to Gallatin, Mo., to be tried for murder.

A row occurred at the polls in New Orleans yesterday, in which several men were killed and wounded.

Mrs. James Mahoney was found murdered near Virginia, Nev., yesterday, and her husband has been arrested for the crime.

Pleasant Hall (colored) was hanged for murder yesterday at Rolling Fork, Miss.

The Standard Theater in New York was destroyed by fire last night.

Arequipa, Peru, has been evacuated by the Chileans.

Juan Duran, a Mexican, was hanged at Fort Davis, Texas, yesterday, for murdering a Chinaman.

Prince won the pacing race at Oakland Park, beating Shaker and Grey Frank.

A RECENT IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO ENFORCEMENT OF SANITARY REGULATIONS.

An important Court decision appears in our columns to-day. As it relates to the enforcement of municipal sanitary regulations, it is of interest to all cities; as the points passed upon have never been presented to the Supreme Court of California, it becomes of interest to the entire bar. The Court at length states the law under which sanitary regulations must be carried out in cases in which doubt has heretofore prevailed as to the proper procedure. The same Court recently rendered a decision in another sanitary case—that of Tate—which should be first clear in the reader's mind.

In the "Tate" case the Court found that the landlord had leased for one year, with the privilege of renewal for a new term; that the lease did not provide for entry by the landlord to make repairs; that when the lease was made the nuisance did not exist, nor did it exist at the time of renewal. Under these facts the landlord was arrested under a city ordinance for permitting a nuisance, offensive and dangerous to public health. The Court held that as the facts showed the nuisance was not of the landlord's creation, nor by his permission, he could not be criminally held. By some it was thought that this practically defeated the enforcement of sanitary regulations, for in the case of Chinese tenants it is almost impossible to identify them, but it must be remembered that the landlord can at any time be compelled to disclose the name and fix the identity of his tenant.

In the present case the entire law is stated under which municipal ordinances against nuisances can be enforced. The defendant, C, was arrested for maintaining noxious cesspools on a lot occupied by Chinese tenants. Defendant exercised control over the premises as an agent for M, but without authority to repair or expend money, except as directed. The cesspools became noxious by the neglect of the tenants. The Court below refused to instruct the jury that if C was only an agent for M to collect rents, he was entitled to a verdict. This, it is held, was an error, for the evidence showed that the premises belonged to M, were in possession of his tenants, and that C was an agent with limited powers; hence he cannot be held for omission to do that which he had no authority to do.

This disposes of the case, but the Court, in view of the importance of the whole subject of sanitary regulation, goes further to set forth its view of the law as to the liability of landlords and agents for nuisances committed on premises in possession of their tenants. In brief, the Court holds:

When agents have full discretionary powers they are liable to the same extent as the landlords. When it is the law as to the landlord? If he lets premises free from a nuisance, and by the act of the tenant the premises become a nuisance, it being at the option of the tenant so to use them as to create the nuisance, or not, the landlord is not responsible. The landlord, after leasing, cannot enter to abate a nuisance caused by the tenant any more than a stranger can enter.

But suppose the nuisance exists when the premises were let, or that the very use for which let would constitute a nuisance, and the tenant so use the premises and maintain the nuisance? Then, says the Court, both tenant and landlord are liable.

But suppose the tenant creates a nuisance during the term of rental, for which the landlord is not liable, and the landlord with the knowledge of the nuisance renews the lease, or grants a new lease to a new tenant, the nuisance being still unabated, is he liable? The Court responds in the

affirmative. From the reasoning of the Court it deduced the rule that rentals by the month are renewals monthly, and hence in the vast majority of cases the landlord can be held.

The tenant in possession of premises, finally says the Court, is always liable for a nuisance thereon. To hold the landlord it must be shown that the premises were foul when he let them, or that he renewed the lease while they were foul, or that he created the nuisance himself, or that he retained the general control over the premises. The right to enter to make repairs is the criterion by which the liability of the landlord is to be determined.

These rules seem to be so fortified by authorities that they may be taken for guidance by health officials. And now that the Superior Court has cleared the way of the supposed legal obstacles which clogged recent sanitary reform, let the officials reorganize the campaign, and clear the way for action that shall check, if it does not stay, the march of the yellow fever in case it appears in California.

THE "MATERIALIZATION" DEBATE.

The gentleman who, it has been charged, was deceived in materializing senses held by Elsie Criddle-Reynolds at San Francisco, responds to the letter of Junius by reiterating of his belief that he was not imposed upon. It will be apparent by the reading that the chief basis for this adherence is the evidence of his own senses and of those accompanying him, and his profound conviction that deceit was impossible. This is a dogmatic mode of reasoning that simply closes the door to investigation. If his testimony that deceit was impossible, based on his own estimate of the evidence of evidence, and as to what is evidence, is to be the last resort, then exposure is impossible. It will not do to charge a witness with falsity, it must be proven. Yet our friend permits himself, we submit, to beg the question in this false syllogism. "A witness, it is said, will confess that she did deceive. But one who would so deceive is unworthy of belief, therefore the confession goes for nothing, and the testimony is unworthy to be believed." Obviously this is false reasoning. It will not stand the test of the rules of evidence settled under the law. A confession will be received for what it is worth, and must be reckoned with if substantiated in the mouths of other witnesses or by physical facts. In this case, suppose it is shown, as is testified to by several witnesses, that the medium did deceive many people at many different times; suppose several of those employed by the medium so testify; suppose the proof is that the medium confessed in several cases to practices of deceit, will any one say that in any one of the single cases a witness confessing is to be ignored because in that particular case, of necessity, there could not be other witnesses? The fact of the several deceptions, and the several false personations reasonably substantiate the confession and testimony in each case, and at least puts the burden of impeachment by preponderating testimony on the other side. But there is this much of admission to be granted, and that is the claim that positive judgment should not be pronounced until the witnesses are brought face to face with the accused. But suppose this shall never be done, it remains that one asserts he was deceived, and name the parties who aided in the deception. The result is such a state of doubt that, in view of the fact that the what we term the supernatural is the improbable, and not in accord with known natural laws, the general opinion will be in favor of the theory of imposition by the so-called medium, and not in favor of the improbable. And this, in the absence of stronger proof to the contrary than has yet been adduced, must be the judgment of reason.

THE JUDGMENT OF A LETTER WRITER.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post who writes from San Francisco to that journal says: "The industries of California are already beginning to suffer from the self-destructive legislation which expelled one class of laborers who have no votes, to placate another whose votes were of importance to the politicians." Unquestionably there has been, in the agitation of the Chinese question in California, a great deal of demagoguery on the part of politically ambitious individuals. But there never was a popular or necessary and useful agitation yet which the demagogue did not mount and attempt to ride as a hobby for his own selfish ends. This, however, has nothing whatever to do with the merits of the question. We are not to judge of measures at all times by the men who advance them or advocate their adoption. The people of California will themselves be courageous enough to speak out when the exclusion of the Chinese works them harm. The correspondent is altogether too hasty in his conclusions. Neither is he reliable in his statements of alleged fact. In the first place, the Chinese were not excluded because they have no votes; they were not excluded to placate a class whose votes are of importance to politicians. That a politically subservient class may or does play into the hands of political demagogues has nothing in the world to do with the Chinese question. The people of California almost unanimously demanded the exclusion of Chinese because of the conviction that their continued immigration was gravely injurious to all classes of society. They were convinced that the continued and unrestricted immigration of Chinese laborers meant the exclusion of homes from the State, and the expulsion of the citizen class which alone can make a State strong and prosperous. They were convinced that the free importation of Chinese would work the exclusion of all but the elements of society that contribute to the permanence and development of the industries of the country, and would supplant them by a servile laboring class that build no homes, do not assimilate with our people, or institutions, do not contribute to the forces that build a community, or advance a people in civilization; but it is useless to travel over this well-worn ground. We assert that the people of California were sincere in their judgment, and have no desire to withdraw it. No sensible person expected other result than that the exclusion of Chinese would have a temporary depressing effect upon a few industries which depended most largely upon Chinese labor. But there are no evidences that this effect is to be continuing, or that it is of much im-

portance. On the contrary, the very fact that the remaining Chinese have advanced the price of labor wages is in itself beneficial, and removes the demoralizing competition of coolie cheap labor just that much farther away. The evidences are that the desirable element is now taking the place of Chinese labor—not so rapidly as we could wish, of course, but more rapidly and generously than had been expected. Immigration has received a new impetus, and is coming in to us with more rapidity, and is of a better character than has marked the income of population for many years. It is entirely legitimate to ascribe this in part to the spirit this people has shown in antagonism to the demoralizing labor competition of the coolie. California instead of feeling any of the influences of a "self-destructive" policy—so far as Chinese restricted immigration is concerned—is to-day making broader strides in development, advancing in all industrial directions with more certain steps, and is adding to her desirable population more rapidly and satisfactorily than at any time within the last decade. But we are not so radical as to attribute the incoming of the new immigration to one cause alone. There are other factors quite as important, and not the least of these are the laborers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in establishing agencies of information abroad, and in educating the people of other States and countries as to the resources and capabilities of this State and the coast. So, too, very much has been done by the Immigration Association, and very much more by the sensible resolve of the people to cease boasting about natural curiosities, and cease inviting strangers to the State under exaggerated ideas of the opportunities that offer here for the sudden amassing of fortunes. There is no evidence whatever worth consideration that the Restriction Act has worked any serious injury to California, and as against the judgment of the correspondent quoted we can safely call to the witness stand the people of California, who are entitled to be fairly represented even by those self-sufficient gentlemen—the California letter-writers for Eastern journals.

AN ENGLISH CRITIC ON AN AMERICAN IDOL.

Mr. Mathew Arnold has had the courage to strike a blow at one of our literary idols. It has been reserved for him to say that Emerson was neither a great poet—indeed that he lacked directness, force and unity in his work—nor yet a great man of letters, because his style has the requisite "wholeness of good tissue." He admits that Emerson has passages of noble and pathetic eloquence and of shrewd and felicitous wit, and crisp epigrams and exquisitely-touched observations of nature, but he is not to be classed with the great writers with a genius and instinct for style, whose prose is, by a kind of native necessity, true and sound. But, he added, that while Emerson is a proponent of philosophy, he cannot be called a great philosophical writer. This, because he cannot build, his arrangement of philosophical ideas has no progress in it, no evolution, and does not construct a philosophy. Then he proceeded to speak of Emerson at his true estimate, and while he found him to be neither a great poet, a great philosopher, nor a great writer, he declared that he is like Marcus Aurelius, who, while not a great philosophy-maker, was the friend and aid of those who would live in the spirit. Emerson's secret was in his temper—his serene, beautiful temper. As Wordsworth's poetry, in his opinion, is the most important work done in verse in our language during the century, so Emerson's essays are the most important works done in prose. His work is much more important, he said, than that of Carlyle, and he added: "Happiness in labor, righteousness and veracity—in the life of the spirit; happiness and eternal hope—that was Emerson's gospel. But you have two men who, in what they have written, show this sanguineity in a case where courage and hope are just where they are also infinitely important, but where they are not easy. The two men are Franklin and Emerson." We cannot but think Mr. Arnold has made a mistake in this assault. It is outrageous, and all that, but it is not justifiable. No one has desired to exalt Emerson above all other writers, nor yet to class him as the greatest literary genius of our age. Mr. Arnold assumes to destroy them. We cannot for the life of us reconcile Mr. Arnold's statement that while Emerson is not a great writer, his service to the century has been greater than that of Carlyle. Is the great writer only the man of loftiest style after all, instead of the man of greatest accomplishment? Are we not to judge writers, when we would classify them, by the service they render their fellow-men? If it is true, as Mr. Arnold says, that Emerson's essays are the greatest works in prose of the century, why should he dispute those who would class him among great writers? We submit, that to estimate greatness in literary art by style alone is not the proper standard of criticism. We are unable to draw the distinction Mr. Arnold insists upon when he assails Emerson's philosophic essays as lacking force and wholeness, and immediately adds that Emerson is the aid of those "who would live in the spirit." Mr. Arnold tells us—and we submit that the telling discloses its own contradiction—that "Emerson's insight is admirable," and "his truth is precious." He is the teacher of happiness in labor and eternal hope, but despite this he says, "his observation has not the disinterested qualities of such masters as Montaigne, La Bruyere and Addison." Then he adds, "Emerson's observation is that of a man systematically benevolent as Hawthorne's"—and here is interjected a criticism that will not be taken kindly, nor should it be—"as Hawthorne's observation in 'Our Old Home' is the work of a man charged." Mr. Arnold says that not with the Miltons and Platons and Spencers can we compare Emerson; but we may ask what American critic has undertaken such comparisons? Is not Mr. Arnold again building men of straw? It is just possible that Mr. Arnold's critical spirit has shut him out from true sympathy with Emerson.

NOT TRUE.

It is not true, as the San Francisco Examiner yesterday asserted, that the Republicans put their main reliance for success in 1884 upon a sectional issue. Nothing is further from the truth. There is no sec-

tional issue; there is no room for one. The Republican party never yet boasted of a "solid" section. The Examiner holds to its statement because the press has commented upon alleged outrages in the South. Do these things constitute an issue because of their denial or affirmation? What weight is to be attached to campaign outrages that has so fragile a basis? The South is its "own most enemy." If immigration, flowing so freely to it, is checked, as the Examiner prophesies, whose fault will it be? Republicans do not shoot negroes; Republicans do not hold mass meetings and warn negro Republicans to cease exercising the privileges of citizenship; Republicans did not try and convict the Kuklux Klan of Georgia. The South permits political outrages more or less serious, and because the Northern press expresses its abhorrence, forthwith the howl is raised, "sectionalism," and the business influence of the country is invoked against Republicanism. It is time all this silly style of argument should be abandoned. The Republican party is a national party, knowing no North and no South, but one undivided country, and demanding equal rights for every section. "Sectionalism" indeed! That old Democratic war-whoop has lost its power to terrorize or make ashamed.

THE MAN TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

At no time in its history since the country ceased to have before it war issues, have the prospects of the Republican party been brighter for success than now. The party is a unit, and it has but to so demand itself as not to drive the independent voter out, and it has elements of strength that will prove resistless in 1884. But we repeat, the independent voter must be recognized. He asks nothing but fair dealing. He is not a searcher after rewards, and is never an office seeker. He has saved New York to the party, but a mistake, a single attempt to use him, may result in his turning the State back to the Democracy. Everywhere throughout the country the independent voter is being more and more recognized, as he should be, as an important factor, and in nine cases out of ten his sympathies are with the Republican party, for the very reason that he is an independent and intelligent voter.

TOO FAST.

Those who are seeking to find omens in the action of the National Republican Committee remarkably favorable to this, that, or the other Presidential candidate, are, in our opinion, too hasty. What we do see in the action of the committee, however, is a spirit of perfect fairness toward all sections in the refusal to change the basis of representation, and a sentiment of unanimity that betokens strength. But we fail to find any indication of great moment favorable to President Arthur's renomination. The assumption that he will "bag," as a Democratic contemporary puts it, the whole Southern vote in the Convention, is not justified by the signs of the times. It is anybody's race as yet.

FRANKLIN ITEMS.

"Grandma" Walton, Mrs. P. R. Beckley's mother, has been sick for some time. Louis Beckley was at home last Saturday and Sunday, and by the unusual number of callers, and has been there for several months.

Mrs. Oros Uter has been suffering with a cold for several days, but is better at present.

Henry Raymond is stopping in Franklin this week, a guest at the Franklin Hotel.

Chas. Chubb, from Portland, Me., is in Franklin this week.

Farmers have about finished the winter sowing, and as soon as the rain comes will commence the summer-fallow plowing. Christmas is coming; it is heralded by the holiday goods at the stores, by the joy of the children at the prospective pleasures of a Christmas tree and by the unusual number of weddings, dances, etc., spoken of in the neighborhood. Franklin is to have a Christmas tree and a dance on Friday night. A mysterious stranger was in Franklin this week. No one found out his name, or residence, or destination. He was a man who looked like a gentleman, and he could not decide whether it was "Black Bart," or "Yankee Charlie," or a Frisco detective, or simply a tramp.

Several of the young folks in the neighborhood went down to the hop house, near Carroll School-house, to attend a dance given by the proprietor. It was a delightful affair. A number of lanterns shed a subdued light over the throng of well-dressed people; the Galt band directed charming music; everything combined to make the occasion enjoyable. At 12 o'clock a race was made upon the baskets of goodies brought by the company. Toasts, jokes, and good will were the order of the day. After supper dancing was resumed, until about 3 o'clock. There were present several of the best of the city, and a number of whom last a dancing shoe under very peculiar and mysterious circumstances, and two of whom showed wounds received in a contest with a wire on the way home. To quote the words of one of them, "The fog was so thick that you could lose it with your hands." Said he, "I was on the way home, but all recovered sufficiently to attend the bon-bon party at Elk Grove on Saturday evening."

LETTERS PATENT.—The Governor has issued letters patent to the following persons: Patricia McClellan and A. Giorgianni, 17 acres of State land, being the W. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 25, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 26, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 27, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 28, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 29, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 30, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 31, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 32, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 33, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 34, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 35, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 36, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 37, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 38, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 39, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 40, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 41, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 42, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 43, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 44, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 45, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 46, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 47, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 48, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 49, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 50, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 51, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 52, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 53, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 54, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 55, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 56, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 57, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 58, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 59, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 60, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 61, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 62, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 63, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 64, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 65, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 66, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 67, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 68, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 69, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 70, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 71, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 72, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 73, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 74, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 75, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 76, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 77, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 78, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 79, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 80, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 81, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 82, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 83, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 84, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 85, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 86, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 87, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 88, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 89, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 90, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 91, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 92, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 93, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 94, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 95, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 96, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 97, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 98, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 99, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 100, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 101, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 102, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 103, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 104, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 105, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 106, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 107, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 108, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 109, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 110, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 111, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 112, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 113, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 114, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 115, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 116, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 117, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 118, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 119, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 120, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 121, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 122, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 123, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 124, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 125, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 126, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 127, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 128, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 129, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 130, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 131, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 132, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 133, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 134, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 135, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 136, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 137, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 138, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 139, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 140, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 141, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 142, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 143, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 144, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 145, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 146, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 147, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 148, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 149, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 150, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 151, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 152, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 153, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 154, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 155, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 156, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 157, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 158, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 159, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 160, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 161, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 162, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 163, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 164, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 165, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 166, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 167, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 168, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 169, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 170, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 171, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 172, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 173, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 174, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 175, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 176, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 177, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 178, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 179, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 180, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 181, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 182, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 183, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 184, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 185, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 186, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 187, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 188, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 189, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 190, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 191, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 192, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 193, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 194, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 195, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 196, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 197, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 198, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 199, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 200, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 201, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 202, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 203, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 204, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 205, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 206, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 207, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 208, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 209, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 210, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 211, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 212, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 213, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 214, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 215, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 216, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 217, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 218, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 219, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 220, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 221, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 222, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 223, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 224, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 225, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 226, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 227, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 228, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 229, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 230, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 231, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 232, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 233, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 234, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 235, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 236, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 237, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 238, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 239, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 240, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 241, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 242, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 243, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 244, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 245, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 246, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 247, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 248, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 249, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 250, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 251, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 252, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 253, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 254, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 255, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 256, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 257, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 258, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 259, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 260, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 261, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 262, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 263, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 264, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 265, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 266, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 267, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 268, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 269, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 270, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 271, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 272, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 273, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 274, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 275, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 276, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 277, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 278, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 279, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 280, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 281, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 282, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 283, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 284, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 285, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 286, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 287, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 288, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 289, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 290, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 291, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 292, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 293, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 294, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 295, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 296, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 297, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 298, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 299, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 300, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 301, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 302, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 303, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 304, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 305, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 306, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 307, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 308, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 309, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 310, fractional N. 1/2 of S. 1/2 of section 311, fractional N. 1/2

